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materials. Both scientific and non-scientific readers will find much to interest them in it. The illustrations, of which the book contains 143, are noteworthy.

H. H.

Contributions to the Geology of the Falkland Islands. By J. G. ANDERSSON. With 9 plates, and maps. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der schwedischen Südpolar-Expedition, 1901-03, Band III, Lieferung 2. London: Dulau & Co.

In their deeply indented coast lines with numerous drowned valleys, the Falklands show a recent submergence of about 100 meters. During the ice age they stood at about their present height above the sea, while in pre-Glacial times they were somewhat higher and carried considerable rivers. A striking feature on East Falkland is the so-called "stone-rivers," which are level sheets of huge, angular boulders streaming down the hill-sides and reaching far out on almost level surfaces. This phenomenon is the product of solifluction, i. e., of gradual creep down the slopes of masses of waste saturated with water. Glacial action has not been the direct agent; for the islands seem never to have possessed a large ice cap. Thick peat deposits in this region furnish yet another instance of notable accumulations of vegetation in *cool*, moist climates. Devonian sandstone is found in the islands, resting on an Archean basement, while younger Paleozoic rocks are also present.

H. H.

The Meteor Crater of Canyon Diablo, Arizona; Its History, Origin, and Associated Meteoric Irons. By GEORGE P. MERRILL. Reprinted from Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections (Quarterly Issue), Vol. L, Part 4, pp. 461-98, pls. LXI-LXXV, figs. 124-29. Washington, January 27, 1908.

The author inclines strongly to the view that the peculiar topographic feature commonly known as Coon Butte owes its origin to the impact of a meteorite of unprecedented size. The crater, which is 4,000 feet in diameter and 500 feet deep, lies in a region of undisturbed sedimentary rocks which are horizontally bedded except in the immediate vicinity of the crater itself, where they show a strong quaquaversal dip. Extensive development work, now being carried on by a mining company in the field, fails to substantiate the theory that volcanic action has been the factor involved, but shows that the disturbance was essentially superficial. Microscopic and megascopic studies of the fragmental materials in and about the crater indi-

cate the action of a force which caused considerable crushing, and which may have been due to meteoritic impact, followed, perhaps, by an intense explosion. H. H.

The Geology of the Compostela-Danao Coal Field. By WARREN D. SMITH. From the *Philippine Journal of Science*, Vol. II, No. 6, pp. 377-403. 15 pls., 3 maps. Manila, 1907.

The area mapped covers 36 square miles of mountainous country on the Island of Cebu which is quite generally underlain with coal, probably of Eocene age. In the area under consideration there are indications of the presence of several million workable tons of coal, and these are now being partially developed. The lack of suitable timber to support a rather weak roof, and the high inclination of the beds offer great, but not insuperable, difficulties for profitable mining. An igneous base underlies the region and on it were deposited the coal measure shales, and the sandstones and conglomerates of the Eocene. The Oligocene and Miocene are represented by interesting deposits of limestone. H. H.

Meteorite Studies, II. By OLIVER CUMMINGS FARRINGTON. Field Columbian Museum, Publication 122. 18 pp., 14 pls. Chicago, 1907.

Complete descriptions are here given of a number of meteorites and of the conditions under which they were discovered. Photographs of the rocks and plans of various localities add to the clearness of the exposition. It will be remembered that the same author gave an excellent summary of the constituents, structure, and theoretical origins of meteorites in this Journal, Vol. IX, pp. 51, 174, 393, 522, and 623. H. H.